

PREPARE FOR FAMINE

Another Coal and Car Shortage Expected This Winter.

OTHER WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Political Parties Will Probably Put Waterway Plank in Next Platforms—No More Debates About Joint Statehood—Filipinos Make Good Records.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Another coal famine, in the opinion of Franklin K. Lane, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, confronts the West. Mr. Lane has left for San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and other points to hear a number of cases involving alleged violations of the Hepburn railroad rate act. On his journey he will investigate thoroughly conditions in the world of transportation, for the government fears another car famine in the season of 1907-8 that will throw into significance that of last winter, when the suffering among the people of the Western states was so great. This suffering, it will be remembered distinctly, was due entirely to the inability of the railroads to furnish cars for the transportation of coal. In the last six months it is understood that the railroads have expended very little for new equipment. The business of the country has increased remarkably in that time, and the congestion of commerce will be all the greater once the heavy fall and winter business sets in. Efforts will be made by the government to have shippers put in their fuel and other supplies as early as possible.

In view of the above commercial condition, it is probable that either or both of the big political parties will play up as an issue in the coming campaign the question of water transportation. Such a condition as prevailed in the West last winter would not have been possible had the Mississippi and its tributaries been developed as they should be. It would have been possible, with the assistance of ice-crushing boats to have sent great fleets up that river loaded with coal from Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and even from the mines of Pennsylvania. The National Rivers & Harbors Congress all along has urged the necessity for developing this system of transportation as an auxiliary to the railroad. It is probable that the convention of the National Rivers & Harbors Congress, and the question of waterway transportation thus will be brought forcibly to the attention of the national law-makers.

One old question, around which raged a bitter fight in the last Congress, will be missing in the Congress that will convene in December. It is the question of the joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico. Secretary Garfield this week, after a conference at Oyster Bay with President Roosevelt, announced that no further effort would be made by the Administration to bring the matter up again. Mr. Garfield has just returned from an extended trip through Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and on his report to the President it was decided by

the Administration best to abide by the verdict of the people of the two first-named territories as expressed at the polls. It is recognized that there would be constant strife between the residents of the two territories, because of their distinct differences in race, language and religion. Mr. Garfield is certain that Oklahoma and Indian Territory will adopt their state constitution when the vote is taken on September 17. He is of the opinion that Secretary Taft's strictures on several of the features of the constitution, made in his recent speech in Oklahoma City, will not serve to change the document materially.

Word was received at the War Department this week that twenty-two of the young Filipinos who have been educated in the United States have arrived in Manila. They will go at once into the government service there, giving in payment for their education a term of service equal to the time spent in this country at the government's expense. Among the twenty-two are graduates in engineering and agricultural branches, and in the law. The former will be given employment under the Philippine board of education. A number of the "little brown brothers" were educated here in the George Washington University, where they made excellent records. More also are expected when the University opens on September 25th for the fall and winter term. There is also an unusual number of new students coming from the western states, attracted to the University by the great opportunities for graduate study to be found in the archives of the government, and by reason of the added fact that they will be able to study directly under noted government scientists, a large number of whom hold positions on the faculty of the institution.

In the capacity of collector for Uncle Sam, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Edwards has gone to the Jamestown Exposition in an effort to collect the one million dollar loan authorized by Congress and secured by a lien on the gate receipts of the Fair. Two payments on this loan are long past due, and Mr. Edwards now is in conference with the board of managers, endeavoring to arrive at some plan whereby at least partial payment can be made. The attendance at the exposition is said to be increasing, but it is altogether probable that the exposition authorities will face a big deficit when the curtain finally is rung down on the show.

Thomas B. Fowler of San Francisco, who is here this week, is one native son who believes the Pacific Slope need fear no war with Japan, no matter how aggravated the situation may become. Mr. Fowler, who spent some time in the Orient, declares that war for Japan at present is impossible and will be for some time to come. He does not base his conclusion on the fact that the Island Empire is pressed for funds and is now attempting to rebuild its commerce, but because of its forcible seizure of Korea and the unrest in the Hermit Kingdom. According to Mr. Fowler, there are 25,000,000 Koreans who would seize any opportunity created by a war waged by Japan on a foreign power, to strike for liberty. If the Japanese struck at the Philippines or the Hawaiian Islands, which they would do in the first stages, the Koreans could cut off their communications and seriously jeopardize the safety of their armies and fleets. There will be no war between Japan and the United States, says Mr. Fowler.

From all indications, Secretary Taft

is sure of a most enthusiastic welcome on the Pacific coast. Committees in Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, and a number of other western towns and cities have asked John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, to assist them in making preliminary arrangements for the reception of the Secretary of War. These requests poured in in such volume that Mr. Barrett, although engaged in the important work of shaping the arbitration treaties between the United States and the other republics of the Western Hemisphere, determined to go to the west and lend his personal aid. He has left Washington, and is not expected to return before September 15th. In the meantime, a large number of South American countries have evinced their willingness to submit all differences in the future to a board of arbitration, and it is probable that there will be comparative peace between the fiery little Latin-American republics for a while.

If Frey of Topeka is to be believed, Kansas is not the alcoholic Sahara that the people of outside states believe it to be. Mr. Frey, who travels extensively in Kansas, but who is here this week, declares there is no town or city of any size in his state where one has to search long in order to get a drink. In his town, the capital, he says there are eighty or more drug stores, and all that is necessary in order to get a flask of whisky or a bottle of beer is to "sign up." This ceremony is simple. The purchaser merely affixes his signature, or any name he may please to assume for the moment, to a certificate which states he is suffering from some ailment. According to statistics received by the national government, there has been during the last few years, an unusual amount of sickness in Kansas, so much so that the State's population must be a race of invalids. The figures, of course, are compiled from the "certificates." In view of the failure of the prohibition laws in Maine and the manner in which they are working in Kansas, the experiments of Georgia and other Southern States are being watched with interest.

Along the same lines, it is noteworthy that there is to be strong pressure brought to bear upon the coming Congress to adopt legislation providing for a restoration of the army canteen. Practically all of the officers commanding divisions and departments are urgently advising that this be done. The lack of the canteen and the consequent troubles in dives surrounding the army posts has worked havoc with the enlisted men and has become prejudicial to discipline. A pretty fight will be precipitated, for the W. C. T. U. and other temperance societies will marshal their forces and oppose bitterly any such restoration. From all appearances, Congressmen may look forward to a merry time when this question is brought up.

NEW JERSEY MOSQUITOES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7. That mosquitoes four feet long and two feet high abound in the United States will without doubt shortly be reported from France. Indeed the mosquito of New Jersey is in a fair way to achieve international fame, thanks to the assistance of some wag during the visit to the city this week of the Congress of Zoology. Naturally such an august body as the Congress made haste to visit the American Museum of Natural History here, and naturally its foreign members were astonished to see in that institution mosquitoes as large as calves with the sign above them "stuffed specimens captured in New Jersey." The discovery of these gigantic insects by one of the foreigners was the signal for a general gathering and many notes were taken which will doubtless later appear in France telling of the enormous size reached by the New Jersey variety of mosquito. The insects which excited so much attention are, of course, only wax models which have been magnified scores of times and dire are the threats which are made against the person who attempts the deception should he be discovered. The models in question, however, have taken two years to construct and are so natural in every detail that only their size distinguishes them from the genuine article. To a foreigner, of course, with no means of knowing whether or not the exaggerated stories concerning New Jersey mosquitoes are true, the deception was not impossible.

Attack Of Diarrhoea Cured By One Dose Of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

I was so weak from an attack of diarrhoea that I could scarcely attend to my duties, when I took a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cured me entirely and I had been taking other medicine for nine days without relief. I heartily recommend this remedy as being the best to my knowledge for bowel complaints.—R. G. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart & Bro., Greenville, Ala. For sale by Frank Hart and leading Druggists.

Morning Astorian, delivered by carrier, 60 cents per month.

CUNNING COYOTES.

Their Patience and Some of Their Other Peculiar Traits.

This is the coyote—Co-yo-tay, with all the syllables, to the Mexican who named him; "klot" merely to the American wanderer who has come and gone so often that he at last regards himself a resident stockman and farmer.


It is this little beast's triangular visage, his sharp nose fitted for the easy investigation of other people's affairs, his oblique green eyes, with their squint of cowardice and perpetual hunger, says the Outing Magazine, that should have a place in the adornment of escheatons. It is notorious that the vicissitudes of his belly never bring to him the fate upon whose verge he always lives and that nothing but strychnine, and not always that, will bring an end to his forlorn career. As his gray back moves slowly along above the reeds and coarse grass and he turns his head to look at you he knows at once whether or not you have with you a gun, and you cannot know how he knows. Once satisfied that you are unarmed, he will remain near in spite of any vocal remonstrances and by and by may proceed to interview you in a way that for unobtrusiveness might be taken as a model of the art.

Lie down on the thick brown carpet of the wilderness and be still for twenty minutes, and, watching him from the corner of your eye, you will see that he has been joined by others of his brethren hitherto unseen. He seems to be curious to know, first, if you are dead and, second, if by any chance—and he lives upon chances—there is anything else in your neighborhood that he might find edible. If you pass on with indifference, which is the usual way, he will sit himself down upon his tail on the nearest knoll and lol him red tongue and leer at you as one with whom he is half inclined to claim acquaintance. He looks and acts then so much like a gray dog that one is inclined to whistle to him. Make any hostile demonstration, and he will move a little farther and sit down again.

If by any means you manage to offend him deeply at this juncture, the chances are that he and his comrades may retire still farther and then bark ceaselessly until they have hooted you out of the neighborhood. That night he and some of his companions may come and steal the straps from your saddle, the meat from the frying pan—and politely clean the pan—and even the boots from beside your lowly bed.

Rather Confusing.

Nowadays the duties of clerk and sexton are usually performed by the same person, and an amusing story is told of a person who, visiting a village church and being struck by the knowledge of legends and history shown by the old man who was taking him round, asked his guide what occupation he followed. "Well," said the old man, "I hardly know what I be. First vicar he called me clerk; then another he came, and he called me virgin; then the last vicar said I was the Christian, and now I be clerk again." "Virgin" was, of course, a confusion of verger, and "Christian" for sacristan or sexton.—London Strand.



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The Board of Education of Portland recently adopted Gregg's Shorthand. This is the system which has been taught at HOLMES for years. Write to us today for information concerning our Private Secretary course. We were unable to fill one-half of our positions this year.

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Tide Table for September

SEPTEMBER, 1907				SEPTEMBER, 1907				
High Water.	A. M.	P. M.		Low Water.	A. M.	P. M.		
Date.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	Date.	h. m.	ft.	
SUNDAY	1 8:47	5.8	8:11	7.5	SUNDAY	1 2:25	1.8	2:13 8.3
Monday	2 9:55	6.1	9:13	7.6	Monday	2 3:23	1.0	3:25 8.3
Tuesday	3 10:45	6.5	10:05	7.8	Tuesday	3 4:20	0.7	4:26 8.3
Wednesday	4 11:25	6.9	10:50	8.0	Wednesday	4 5:03	0.4	5:15 8.3
Thursday	5 11:53	7.3	11:32	8.3	Thursday	5 5:42	0.2	6:33 2.9
Friday	6 12:08	7.7	12:09	8.7	Friday	6 6:17	0.0	6:30 2.5
Saturday	7 0:10	8.4	1:00	8.0	Saturday	7 6:50	0.1	7:04 2.0
SUNDAY	8 0:47	8.5	1:29	8.3	SUNDAY	8 7:18	0.2	7:35 1.6
Monday	9 1:23	8.4	2:02	8.5	Monday	9 7:50	0.5	8:09 1.2
Tuesday	10 2:08	8.2	2:35	8.6	Tuesday	10 8:23	0.9	8:50 0.9
Wednesday	11 2:52	7.9	3:11	8.8	Wednesday	11 8:57	1.4	9:35 0.3
Thursday	12 3:40	7.4	3:50	8.5	Thursday	12 9:40	1.9	10:27 0.3
Friday	1 4:37	6.8	4:38	8.4	Friday	1 10:22	2.5	11:27 0.3
Saturday	2 5:45	6.1	5:32	8.2	Saturday	2 11:15	3.1	12:20 0.3
SUNDAY	3 6:58	5.8	6:18	8.0	SUNDAY	3 12:07	3.7	1:15 0.3
Monday	4 7:08	6.1	7:54	8.0	Monday	4 1:00	4.4	2:10 3.3
Tuesday	5 7:47	6.5	9:07	8.3	Tuesday	5 1:45	5.0	3:15 3.3
Wednesday	6 8:14	7.1	10:13	8.5	Wednesday	6 2:30	5.6	4:20 3.3
Thursday	7 8:41	7.7	11:08	8.8	Thursday	7 3:15	6.2	5:25 2.3
Friday	8 9:08	8.2	12:05	9.2	Friday	8 4:00	6.8	6:30 2.3
Saturday	9 9:35	8.7	1:02	8.6	Saturday	9 4:45	7.4	7:35 1.1
SUNDAY	10 10:02	8.9	1:59	8.9	SUNDAY	10 5:30	8.0	8:40 0.5
Monday	11 10:29	9.1	2:56	9.2	Monday	11 6:15	8.6	9:45 0.5
Tuesday	12 10:56	9.3	3:53	9.5	Tuesday	12 7:00	9.2	10:50 0.5
Wednesday	1 11:23	9.5	4:50	9.8	Wednesday	1 7:45	9.8	11:55 0.5
Thursday	2 11:50	9.7	5:47	10.1	Thursday	2 8:30	10.4	13:00 0.5
Friday	3 12:17	9.9	6:44	10.4	Friday	3 9:15	11.0	14:05 0.5
Saturday	4 12:44	10.1	7:41	10.7	Saturday	4 10:00	11.6	15:10 0.5
SUNDAY	5 1:11	10.3	8:38	11.0	SUNDAY	5 10:45	12.2	16:15 0.5
Monday	6 1:38	10.5	9:35	11.3	Monday	6 11:30	12.8	17:20 0.5
Tuesday	7 2:05	10.7	10:32	11.6	Tuesday	7 12:15	13.4	18:25 0.5
Wednesday	8 2:32	10.9	11:29	11.9	Wednesday	8 1:00	14.0	19:30 0.5
Thursday	9 2:59	11.1	12:26	12.2	Thursday	9 1:45	14.6	20:35 0.5
Friday	10 3:26	11.3	1:23	12.5	Friday	10 2:30	15.2	21:40 0.5
Saturday	11 3:53	11.5	2:20	12.8	Saturday	11 3:15	15.8	22:45 0.5
SUNDAY	12 4:20	11.7	3:17	13.1	SUNDAY	12 4:00	16.4	23:50 0.5
Monday	1 4:47	11.9	4:14	13.4	Monday	1 4:45	17.0	24:55 0.5
Tuesday	2 5:14	12.1	5:11	13.7	Tuesday	2 5:30	17.6	26:00 0.5
Wednesday	3 5:41	12.3	6:08	14.0	Wednesday	3 6:15	18.2	27:05 0.5
Thursday	4 6:08	12.5	7:05	14.3	Thursday	4 7:00	18.8	28:10 0.5
Friday	5 6:35	12.7	8:02	14.6	Friday	5 7:45	19.4	29:15 0.5
Saturday	6 7:02	12.9	8:59	14.9	Saturday	6 8:30	20.0	30:20 0.5
SUNDAY	7 7:29	13.1	9:56	15.2	SUNDAY	7 9:15	20.6	31:25 0.5
Monday	8 7:56	13.3	10:53	15.5	Monday	8 10:00	21.2	32:30 0.5
Tuesday	9 8:23	13.5	11:50	15.8	Tuesday	9 10:45	21.8	33:35 0.5
Wednesday	10 8:50	13.7	12:47	16.1	Wednesday	10 11:30	22.4	34:40 0.5
Thursday	11 9:17	13.9	1:44	16.4	Thursday	11 12:15	23.0	35:45 0.5
Friday	12 9:44	14.1	2:41	16.7	Friday	12 1:00	23.6	36:50 0.5
Saturday	1 10:11	14.3	3:38	17.0	Saturday	1 1:45	24.2	37:55 0.5
SUNDAY	2 10:38	14.5	4:35	17.3	SUNDAY	2 2:30	24.8	39:00 0.5
Monday	3 11:05	14.7	5:32	17.6	Monday	3 3:15	25.4	40:05 0.5
Tuesday	4 11:32	14.9	6:29	17.9	Tuesday	4 4:00	26.0	41:10 0.5
Wednesday	5 11:59	15.1	7:26	18.2	Wednesday	5 4:45	26.6	42:15 0.5
Thursday	6 12:26	15.3	8:23	18.5	Thursday	6 5:30	27.2	43:20 0.5
Friday	7 12:53	15.5	9:20	18.8	Friday	7 6:15	27.8	44:25 0.5
Saturday	8 1:20	15.7	10:17	19.1	Saturday	8 7:00	28.4	45:30 0.5
SUNDAY	9 1:47	15.9	11:14	19.4	SUNDAY	9 7:45	29.0	46:35 0.5
Monday	10 2:14	16.1	12:11	19.7	Monday	10 8:30	29.6	47:40 0.5
Tuesday	11 2:41	16.3	1:08	20.0	Tuesday	11 9:15	30.2	48:45 0.5
Wednesday	12 3:08	16.5	2:05	20.3	Wednesday	12 10:00	30.8	49:50 0.5
Thursday	1 3:35	16.7	3:02	20.6	Thursday	1 10:45	31.4	50:55 0.5
Friday	2 4:02	16.9	3:59	20.9	Friday	2 11:30	32.0	52:00 0.5
Saturday	3 4:29	17.1	4:56	21.2	Saturday	3 12:15	32.6	53:05 0.5
SUNDAY	4 4:56	17.3	5:53	21.5	SUNDAY	4 1:00	33.2	54:10 0.5
Monday	5 5:23	17.5	6:50	21.8	Monday	5 1:45	33.8	55:15 0.5
Tuesday	6 5:50	17.7	7:47	22.1	Tuesday	6 2:30	34.4	56:20 0.5
Wednesday	7 6:17	17.9	8:44	22.4	Wednesday	7 3:15	35.0	57:25 0.5
Thursday	8 6:44	18.1	9:41	22.7	Thursday	8 4:00	35.6	58:30 0.5
Friday	9 7:11	18.3	10:38	23.0	Friday	9 4:45	36.2	59:35 0.5
Saturday	10 7:38	18.5	11:35	23.3	Saturday	10 5:30	36.8	60:40 0.5
SUNDAY	11 8:05	18.7	12:32	23.6	SUNDAY	11 6:15	37.4	61:45 0.5
Monday	12 8:32	18.9	1:29	23.9	Monday	12 7:00	38.0	62:50 0.5
Tuesday	1 8:59	19.1	2:26	24.2	Tuesday	1 7:45	38.6	63:55 0.5
Wednesday	2 9:26	19.3	3:23	24.5	Wednesday	2 8:30	39.2	65:00 0.5
Thursday	3 9:53	19.5	4:20	24.8	Thursday	3 9:15	39.8	66:05 0.5
Friday	4 10:20	19.7	5:17	25.1	Friday	4 10:00	40.4	67:10 0.5
Saturday	5 10:47	19.9	6:14	25.4	Saturday	5 10:45	41.0	68:15 0.5
SUNDAY	6 11:14	20.1	7:11	25.7	SUNDAY	6 11:30	41.6	69:20 0.5
Monday	7 11:41	20.3	8:08	26.0	Monday	7 12:15	42.2	70:25 0.5
Tuesday	8 12:08	20.5	9					